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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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## The Daily Commercial.

### Union Demonstration this Evening

There will be a Union meeting at Wilkin's Hall this evening. Mr. MCMICHAEL, of the *North American*, and Mr. DUNBAR, of Washington, will be among the speakers. In common with their brethren throughout the country, the Union men of Pittsburgh have a great duty to perform. While the Union army in the field sustains the cause, it is incumbent on us to labor for it at home. It is the work of the great army of Reserves. To be ready and at work is a patriotic duty. Let us organize in time, and let the meeting to-night be a rouser. Delegates from Union Leagues in all parts of the State will be here, and the occasion promises to be an enthusiastic one.

### Volunteering—Important Congressional Action.

The House of Representatives at Washington yesterday, during the consideration of the bill to further regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, adopted by a vote of eighty-one yeas to seventy-five nays, a substitute offered by Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware, which provides as follows: The President is authorized at his discretion to call for any number of volunteers, for a term of one, two of three years, those enlisting to receive bounties of $200, $300, and $400, for the respective terms for for which they may volunteer. Sub-districts are allowed sixty days from the date of the call to fill their quotas, at the expiration of which time, if the quotas of any districts remain unfilled, the Pre-ident shall order a draft to fill the same. This is a very fair enactment, one which the people will endorse and applaud, and in which, we trust, the Senate will concur without debate. Should it become a law, we have no hesitation in saying that the quota of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county will be forthcoming within the time allowed. Our people are aware that the armies should be kept filled to the maximum number, and will use every endeavor and means to secure volunteers instead of depending on a barren draft.

### Canadian Affairs.

The political affairs of the British North American possessions have been under process of revolution for some time past, and it looks now as if the crisis had passed and something like an established and more quiet policy of government was to ensue. The bickerings and quarrels that have numbered retiring ministrys in rather rapid rotation, have been hushed in a compromise, which the Toronto *Globe* says "has resulted in a scheme of constitutional reform acceptable to the Government and to the Liberal Party of Upper Canada, and just to all sections of the country."

This reform, as we understand it, federalizes the governments. The *Globe* says: "A measure applying that principle to the Canadas is to be introduced at the next session of Parliament, with provisions for the admission of the Lower Provinces, and of the North-west territory into the federation whenever practicable upon equitable terms. The application of the federal principle to the Canadas involves a legislature and a government for the whole Province, having charge of matters common to the whole; and the division of the Province into two or more sections, with legislatures and governments having charge of matters of a local character. In the upper branch of the federal legislature the equality of representation is to be preserved, while in the lower branch, representation by population is to prevail. Efforts are to be made to induce the Lower Provinces to join the confederation, but the success of the scheme so far as Canada is concerned, is not to be contingent upon their assent. In any event, Parliament will, at its next session, be asked to carry out the principle as regards this province, while those who are beyond the control of the Canadian Parliament will be taken in whenever they are willing to come."

This is a surprising change, to be wrought against time honored usage and deep-seated prejudice, with so much quietude and expedition. It must excite surprise alike on this continent and throughout the old world. The liberals of British North America have, in the adoption of this policy, cradled an infant Republic, that will mature with time, and close hands, either in terms of friendship or under a more intimate relation, with the Republic of the United States. We therefore, the conflicting elements of the Canadas have been held and governed by one executive head and one Legislative body, comprising an upper and lower house. In this way the interests of localities were jumbled together in one common melange, thus producing jealousies, difficulties, and collisions, not easily managed or reconciled. In the future, the Canadas are to be divided into four or more provinces. Canada West will form one, Canada East, another, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will form two other Provinces. The door is also left open, by which other provinces formed of the possessions lying north of Canada West, may enter the Confederacy when prepared so to do

### Recruit Immediately

The indications are very promising that much can be done at the present time in the way of recruiting if a proper, vigorous effort were made. We are informed by recruiting officers that much difficulty occurs at times to procure persons to pay local bounties to their recruits, and that in many instances recruits are known to have gone East upon which to procure bounties. There is but one sub-district in this vicinity, as far as our knowledge extends, paying a local bounty, and that district filled its quota under the last calls by volunteering, and is now taking time by the fore-lock in procuring men against the next call. This is wise and should be immediately imitated by all who desire to be relieved from the disagreeabilities of another draft. We are satisfied that another call for troops will soon be made—as soon, probably, as Congress agrees upon some new law upon the subject—and those districts first in the field for recruits will be the most successful. The general movement similar to the New York Hancock Recruiting Committee plan, which we have already noticed or some other one having in view the same object, should be immediately organized. In various parts of New England active measures have been instituted to raise money for bounties in addition to that offered by the State governments, to be paid to volunteers in anticipation of another call. This community is as loyal and as intensely earnest in the cause, as any in the land, and we would not have it backward in providing for the re-enforcement of Grant's veterans. The situation is full of encouragement, and it would not do to have Grant fail of final success through the lack of a few thousand more men at the decisive moment.

### Democrats love Secession.

We see no reason why the Democrats should work themselves up into such a fever as they have over the postponement of the Chicago Convention. They think that it will result in disaster to them—that the postponement will give time and opportunities to the various factions to widen the breach already existing among them. We confess that we are unable to perceive that it will make any difference when the Convention is held, for we are satisfied that their candidates will be handsomely defeated at the November election. The postponement may turn the defeat into a rout, but the general result will be about the same.

It is said that TOM FLORENCE don't like the BELMONT management of the Democratic machine, and that he intends calling together the debris of the old Breckinridge faction. This would be in accord with the history of the party for the past four years. Even before the secession of the Southern States, the faction of which FLORENCE claims to be the chief established the heresy of secession by seceding from the Charleston Convention. We are not surprised that they are in love with the doctrine—their detestion at Charleston and their active sympathy with the secession of the rebel States prepares us for their quarrel with the BELMONT concern. But, gentlemen, as AHAM LINCOLN is to be your President for the next four years, would it not be as well to preserve peace among yourselves, and "dwell together in unity?" We think it would save you a vast amount of vexation and trouble. Take our advice.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—Postmaster General Blair, on Friday, ordered the following: Route No. 2,585—Tyrone to Phillipsburg. Contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (lessees of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad) to convey the mails from Tyrone, by Bowmans and Osceola Mills, to Phillipsburg and back, daily, except Sunday, at $1,100 per annum. Route No. 2,755—Miller Farm to Oil City. Contract with C. T. Smith, of Towanda, to convey the mail from Miller Farm, by Sherman Wells, Funkville, Tar Farm and Meadsville to Oil City and back, six times a week, at $600 per annum. Among the increased service is, Route No. 2,659—Washington to Washington, three additional trips, making service six times a week.

### Late Military Intelligence.

Secretary Stanton's official bulletin of yesterday morning announces that dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated the previous day, reports no operations in front except from our own guns, which fire at the bridge at Petersburg, some two thousand yards distant. The amount of labor being performed before Petersburg is enormous, but is of a character that cannot properly be commented upon at present.

The attack on Sheridan's cavalry on Friday was a determined and bloody affair, which resulted in a general battle between our mounted and dismounted cavalry, and the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the enemy. General Sheridan acted on the defensive, and repelled several of the most desperate assaults that could possibly be made. His light artillery was brought into play, and it was admirably served. The fighting was at short range, and canister shot was used with terrible effect. At the end of the conflict he succeeded in beating them off, though greatly superior in number, and resumed his march to James river without the loss of a gun or wagon. Little is known of killed and missing may reach five hundred, among whom are four Colonels.

Gen. Hunter's movements in South-western Virginia have been carried out on a grand scale, and up to Monday noon had been highly successful, notwithstanding Lee's efforts to overtake and defeat him. It is known in official quarters that Gen. Hunter has adhered to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad with a pertinacity unparalleled. He produced a consternation at Lynchburg that the rebels of that vicinity will never forget. while one portion of his force was engaged in tearing up the railroads, the other portion fought the enemy. Rebel accounts agree that the damage done by General Hunter's forces was very extensive. They say that the scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of Lynchburg is positively appalling. All available supplies for the rebel army were destroyed and grain, cattle and other stock confiscated.—After leaving Lynchburg, Gen. Hunter pushed on westerly to Liberty, on the same road, destroying the railroad as he went. Little river railroad bridges, the rails and sleepers on the road, and rebel supplies. From there he moved along the same road to Salem, where he destroyed a large number of buildings including the railroad bridges over the branches of the Stanton river. At this point he turned northward, passing Fincastle, and, at last accounts his command was out of the reach of any forces sent against him by Lee. He has performed a great work. He has not done it, of course, without hard fighting and losing some men; but he has done his work and has done it well. Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking Jackson river depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and that by he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do, with most of his force, but with the loss of some of his material, he will be safe.

From Gen. Wilson's cavalry, we have the fact through rebel sources that a few days since they tore up several miles of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, below Petersburg, and then moved next for the railroad connecting Petersburg with Lynchburg, and on Friday tore that up also. Later intelligence from Gen Wilson states that he has reached Burkeville, the *junction of the railroads leading from Danville and Lynchburg to Richmond and Petersburg*, and destroyed a large portion of both roads. The cutting of this communication, the accomplishment of which was announced in the Richmond papers, is one of the most important achievements now going on around Richmond. This, together with the results of Hunter's expedition, cuts all of Lee's communications with the South and Southwest, and is the beginning of the great work of investing the rebel capital. Before retiring from the road Gen. Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned a depot, and at Burkesville destroyed the track, and was still pushing South. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed, some of them badly.

A dispatch from Sherman, received yesterday morning, reports that on Monday morning he made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position. We lost between two and three hundred, particularly heavy in officers. Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded; Col. Daniel McCook, commanding brigade; Col. Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously; Col. Barnedell, 40th Illinois, and Col. Augustine, 55th Illinois, killed. We took a few prisoners, but don't suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept behind parapets.

An army correspondent gives further interesting details of the attack by the rebel eighteen gun battery upon Gen. Smith's Eighteenth Corps on Friday morning. The cannonade is said to have been one of the heaviest of the campaign, and the impression on people at a distance was that a terrible battle was in progress. The enemy wasted a large amount of ammunition in a concentrated but harmless fire upon our troops and batteries. The ball opened at about 5:30 o'clock a. m., and closed at about nine. Our own batteries during this time were not silent, but replied in spirited style. While this artillery duel was going on, a charge was made on a position of General Stannard's Division, (formerly Gen. Brooks,) of the Eighteenth Corps, by Haygood's brigade of rebels. About four hundred of the enemy succeeded in entering our front line of rifle-pits—a mere picket line, our skirmishers retiring to the main breastwork of the front line of battle. While the rebels were coming over the parapet did not fire from the fear that they might hit our own men. The rebels, encouraged by this, advanced boldly towards our main breastwork, but the moment our skirmishers had all gone in a volley was immediately fired into the ranks of the enemy, and mowed them down fearfully. Their progress was at once stopped, and to retreat was as much out of the question as to advance. While placed in this dilemma our men continued firing rapidly upon them. They made signals of a desire to surrender, which was not at first perceived, but as soon as their wish was ascertained firing was discontinued and they received a cordial invitation to come in. The number of prisoners taken was one hundred and sixty-six, and thirty-six wounded were brought off the ground. The remainder of the four hundred must have been either killed or too badly wounded to get away, as the men captured say none went back. Many of the prisoners appeared to be rather pleased than otherwise at the result which had befallen them. One, a sergeant, exclaimed fervently, as he limped into our intrenchments, "Thank God, I'm a white man again," a rather emphatic way of announcing that he considered himself released from slavery in becoming a prisoner. Another one, a Captain, expressed the opinion that the entire brigade would have surrendered could they have done so without being fired on. It is worthy of remark that these men appear to be chiefly South Carolinians, and judging by the feelings they express, one would say that the South Carolina leaders mistimed the war was ready to cry "hold, enough," but these men are of the poorer class, and their views and feelings are entirely distinct from those of the wealthy oligarchy who rule them, and who fight for the accomplishment of their own aims by containing a system of the most shameless mendacity with a rigorous exercise of power. Some of the prisoners taken this morning say they have been told constantly that the Yankees, if successful, will reduce them to a condition almost worse than that of the slaves, or, in other words, to starvation prevalence a day, or whatever they may see fit to give. I was particularly struck by the naturalness and evident sincerity of the reply made by a wounded rebel to some one who inquired whether he came into the army on his own inclination. "No, indeed," he answered, "I ought to be at home ploughing corn this very hour." The look of care in his eye as he said this betrayed anxious thoughts of his distant wife and children, and the crops he had planted—falling under the hot sun for want of his culture.

### Late Foreign Items.

By the arrival of the City of London, with dates to the 16th, at New York, yesterday morning, we learn that the pirate Alabama arrived at Cherbourg on the 11th, and was admitted to pratique. She landed four prisoners. She had on board the crews of two captured vessels—names not mentioned. The Alabama was to be permitted to make extensive repairs at Cherbourg. The ship Altycoon, from New York, says another vessel has been destroyed by the rebel pirate steamer Alabama. Mr. Semmes publishes in the *Times* a lengthy justification of the destruction of prizes, the British government having refused to let them into their ports for adjudication.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The *Daily News* believes the opposition plot for overthrowing the Palmerston Ministry was abandoned. The intended resolution being carefully worded and not direct, no confidence was placed in it. The vote failed to receive the approval of a large number of conservatives in the meeting.

The conference appointed for the 15th was postponed till the 18th of June. It is rumored that England will propose a new line of demarkation, but Denmark adheres to the lines Dannewerk. The *Daily News* says the prospect of peace is as remote as ever. The Germans continue to hold out. Lord Palmerston said in the Commons that the prolongation of the armistice was not final. The conference can again extend it, if desirable.

### Late News Items.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says: "On Saturday, the guerrillas who captured a train below Resaca, compelled Mr. King, sutler to (if we recollect correctly) an Indiana regiment, to set fire to several thousand dollars' worth of his own goods. They then took him off with them, declaring they would send him to Atlanta.

A few days ago a little girl living near Sturgis, Michigan, fell into a well fifty feet deep, while drawing a pail of water, and remained there all night. She was rescued on the following morning, and though somewhat bruised will recover.

Two mammoth children are on exhibition at Keokuk, Iowa. They are brother and sister, and were born in Cass county, Ill. The former is twenty years of age, and weighs 360 pounds; the latter is six and weighs 180.

Some able-bodied emigrants, just in from the old country, reached New York on Wednesday, to go out to Wisconsin to work on farms (with their families) at the rate of $2 50 per diem for the season, with their traveling expenses paid.

## From the Potomac Army.

### BURNSIDE'S CORPS ATTACKED SATURDAY NIGHT.

### THE HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.

### Colored Troops Unaffected by Heat.

### Four Regiments Captured by the Rebels

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 27th—5 a. m.

An attack was made on Burnside at about one o'clock Saturday night, with the intention of driving back a working party who were engaged in digging entrenchments towards the enemy's front, so as to gain a better position in which to place guns to effectually cover the enemy's works The firing was very brisk for about an hour, resulting in our men holding their ground and continuing their labors without loss of any consequence.

The health of the troops is, in the main, good, considering the oppressively hot weather The 18th corps seems to have the greatest number of men in the hospital from the effects of the weather. The colored troops are reported as being unaffected by the heat. Sergt. Jackson, in charge of the 4th division hospital, 9th corps, reports that in that division only 40 men out of 4 000 were unfit for duty when they were put in front on Tuesday last to relieve the 2th corps. This shows how much better they can endure the scorching rays of the sun than the white troops.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th says: Hunter retreated to Fincastle, having lost thirteen guns.

In the affair of Wednesday last, a *Tribune* correspondent says: The 19th and 15th Massachusetts, and the 43d and 23d New York were captured badly. The object of the movement in getting possession of the railroads south of Petersburg was not gained, though the movement of forces was promptly resumed after the rebels retreated with their captures. Owing to the rebels having the inside track, and reaching the point first, they repulsed our advance force consisting of the Vermont brigade, which lost severely in prisoners.

## Kentucky Democrat Convention

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

### Denunciation of the Administration.

### The Recent Battle in Georgia.

### SHERMAN'S LOSS WON'T EXCEED 1,500.

LOUISVILLE, June, 28.

The State Democratic Convention met this morning. Hon. C. A. Wickliffe was appointed permanent President. Two Vice Presidents and three Secretaries were also appointed. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, First, That the people are the supreme sovereigns, and the Constitutions which they have ordained are the supreme government, and that all assailants and enemies, either of the people or of their Government, are traitors alike, whether their treason be manifested by suppressing free elections, by chaining the press, by establishing political bastiles and by ridiculing or repudiating the observance of oaths and Constitution.

Second—That in the interpretation of the Constitution we are judged by the declarations of its authors, by deliberations of the Federal Convention, by the resolutions of 1798 and 1799—prepared and expounded by Jefferson and Madison, and by decisions of such courts. Guided by these principles we declare that coercion and subjugation of eleven or more sovereign States was never contemplated as possible or authorized by the Constitution, but was pronounced by its makers an act of despotism folly, and if the people of the United States would have and restore their shattered Constitution and avoid for themselves and their children the slavery of a military despotism and public debt, the interest upon which can never be met, they must bring it back to a speedy execution.

Third—That the revocations of all constitutions, edicts, and pretended laws, an immediate armistice, and a national convention for the adjustment of our difficulties are the only means of saving our nation from unlimited calamity and ruin.

Fourth—That the administration now in power, has attempted to strike down State sovereignty; it has interfered with the right of suffrage, reserved to the power and control of States by Legislation, and to keep deprived citizens of their lives, liberties, and property without due process of law; it has placed the military above the civil power against the spirit of free government, and the President has wickedly and knowingly proclaimed the constitution he has sworn to support to be no longrr of any force or effect whenever he may determine it should be disregarded.

Fifth—That a free press, free speech, free ballot, freedom of religion and the writ of habeas corpus, have been the birthright of every citizen, are the essentials of a free Government; and a free people will have and maintain them at all hazards.

Sixth—That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the elevation of the African race to citizenship and their formation into standing armies to control the will and freemen of our country.

Seventh—That the overthrow of the arrogant and corrupt party in power should be a primary object with every freeman, and we, a portion of the citizens of Kentucky, in Democratic State Convention assembled, do declare it to be our duty, as well as that of all good citizens, to defeat the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. That we send delegates from this Convention to the Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago, Illinois, and that we pledge our united effort to the support of the nominees of said Convention

Eighth—That a committee be and are here by appointed a Democratic Central Committee for Kentucky, with power to fill all vacancies that may occur, and to call further conventions, and to make any reasonable adjustment by which all supporters of the above resolutions can be allied in the support of one electorial ticket, and with general powers to act for the party we represent.

The Medical Director of Gen. Sherman's army telegraphs to Dr. Wood, sojourning here, that our entire loss in the recent assaults will not exceed 1,500. Col. Watkins was not captured, and Col. Faulker, reported captured, has arrived at Chattanooga.

## Foreign Enlistment Question.

### COMMUNICATION FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

### No Authority to Recruit in Foreign Countries.

### A NEW TAX BILL IMPOSED.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The President in reply to a resolution of inquiry sent to the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of State from which it appears that no authority has been given by the Executive of the Government, or by any Executive Department, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland, or Canada, or in any foreign country, either for the army or navy of the United States, and, on the contrary, that whenever application for such authority has been made, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

Representative Stevens asked, but did not obtain general consent to report from the Committee of Ways and Means a new Tax bill, by which it is designed to raise an additional hundred million of dollars. The contents of the bill have not yet been officially made public.

## From California.

### ANXIETY CONCERNING THE "GOLDEN AGE."

### Mining Stocks Drooping.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.

The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Supervisors have reached no conclusion in regard to the Camanche matter.

The Golden Age has not yet arrived, and there is much anxiety feltconcerning her. Mining stocks are drooping again; and after rising to thirty-two hundred dollars per foot, has sunk to twenty-eight hundred dollars. A recent sand storm has been injurious to the crops in the southern part of the State. Sailed—Ship Avon, for Hong Kong. Arrived—Ship Windword, from Monella.

## From Cairo and Below.

### Movements of Rebel Gen. Shelby.

### 48 IOWANS REPEL 500 REBELS.

CAIRO, June 28.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, a new paper, of yesterday says:—Gen. Shelby lately entered Arkansas from Missouri with 2,500 men and assumed command of all the Confederates between White and Mississippi rivers, and is enforcing the conscription and devastating the country.

The *Bulletin* says we had only 48 men in the two companies of the 12th Iowa in the fight near the mouth of White river a few days since. The enemy's force was 500. Among our casualties, Capt. Geo. E. Hunter was killed.

Nothing doing in the Memphis cotton market. The steamer Belle Memphis brings twenty-six bales of cotton for St. Louis. Weather dry and hot. River rising rapidly.

## FROM GENERAL HUNTER

### Report of Successful Expedition

### GREAT INJURY INFLICTED ON THE REBELS.

### Successful in Every Engagement.

### WITHDREW FOR WANT OF AMMUNITION

### Command in Good Heart and Health.

### SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 28—4 P. M.

*Maj. Gen. Dix*—The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Hunter:

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful in inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and was victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our force in numbers and which was constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without serious loss, to this point, where we met with abundant supplies of food. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and will be ready, after a few days' rest, for service in any direction."

Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received from Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## From Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

### MEETING BETWEEN SOVEREIGNS

CAPE RACE, June 28.

The steamer Hibernia has arrived with one day's later news.

CORN buoyant with an advance of ½@¾d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

FLOUR 35s@36s.

CONSOLS 89¾@90¾.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia are about to meet at Stettin. The former will be accompanied respectively by Prince Gortschakoff and Counts Reichbard, Hesse and Vondermark. It is conjectured that a political understanding is in view.

Paris Bourse closed flat on the 16th inst. at 66f 85l.

## Rebels Claim a Victory at Petersburg.

MEMPHIS, June 25.

A rebel dispatch received at Holly Springs yesterday, announced the repulse of Sherman by Johnston, with a loss of forty-five hundred men. Also, claiming a victory at Petersburg, after the severest engagement of the campaign.

## XXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

HOUSE.—During the consideration of the military bill on Monday evening, among other subjects, Mr. SMITHERS offered one authorizing the President, at his discretion, to call for any number of volunteers. In case the quota of any State District shall not be filled in sixty days the President may order a draft for one year. Those who serve for one, two or three years, are to receive bounties respectively of $400, $300 and $400. No commutation is allowed. The question being taken on the substitute it was rejected, yeas 75, nays 77.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN a Committee of Conference was appointed on the tariff bill, consisting of Messrs. Fessenden, Morgan and Pomeroy.

The act to amend the several acts concerning commutations, and for the enrollment of conscientious objectors to bear arms, approved July 4th, 1864, was amended and passed. It allows intercourse as far as necessary to supply the wants of loyal inhabitants in our lines, and enables them to dispose of the products of their labor and of the freedmen, and imposes a fine and imprisonment on officers or others who violate this law, or appropriate public or private property, or make false returns.

The pending motion to reconsider the bill to prevent military interfence in elections was rejected by 22 to 18.

HOUSE.—Mr. HOOPER called up the Senate's amendments to the House loan bill, to except the $75,0 0,000 of bonds recently advertised from the operations of the act.

Mr. BROOKS asked whether that amendment comes from the $890,000,000 loan or from the $400,000,000 in this bill.

Mr. HOOPER replied that the $400,000,000 is additional to the $75,000,000, $400,000,000 of which have already been taken.

Mr. BROOKS then offered an amendment to the Senate's amendment, providing that nothing in this act shall impair the right of any state to tax the bonds, notes and other personal property that is taxed. The House rejected Mr. Holman's amendment—71 to 77, and then agreed to the Senate's amendment.

Mr. TODD, delegate from Dakotah, obtained permission to make a personal explanation in reply to a printed speech of Wm. Jayne, whose seat Todd successfully contested. Mr. Todd retterated that Mr. Jayne was convicted of fraud, and produced evidence to refute the charge that he, Todd, resigned as a military officer for fear he would be dismissed for cowardice.

The House, by a vote of yeas 59, nays 71, then reconsidered the vote by which they last night rejected Mr. Smither's substitute for the bill to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces. Mr. Smithers demanded the previous question under the operation of which his substitute was adopted; yeas 81, nays 75. It authorizes the President at his discretion, at any time, to call for any number of volunteers for one, two or three years, or in case of a draft any substitute shall be credited to any township, precinct or election district forward filling the quota of which he may have volunteered or been drafted. Every volunteer or substitute who may be accepted for one year shall be paid a bounty of $300; for two years, $300; for three years, $400—to be paid at stated intervals.

Mr. ROLLINS called up the resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit the military forts, prisons, and hospitals in their respective States. A vote being taken, the resolution was not adopted: Yeas, 17; nays, 29.

Mr. RIDDLE called up the resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit the military forts, prisons, and hospitals in their respective States. A vote being taken, the resolution was not adopted: Yeas, 17; nays, 29.

The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's affairs, came up as unfinished business.

The pending amendment to repeal the Joint resolution explanatory of the confiscation act, was adopted—yeas, 25 nays, 18.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered the following amendment as a new section that all commissioners, local superintendents and clerks, appointed within the States in which insurrection exists, and the authority of the civil tribunals is overthrown, shall be so far deemed to be in the military service of the United States, to be liable to trial by court martial or military commission, to be ordered by the Commanding General of the military department within which they act as such commissioner, local superintendent, clerk or overseer, for any act done and for all offenses amounting to felony for any act of embezzlement or wilful misappropriation of public or private property, for any wilful act of oppression of injustice, or for any of the loyal inhabitants, for any act of taking or receiving, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value, for any acc tions or omitted in their official character, or being in any manner interested in purchase of cotton, tobacco, sugar, or any other produce upon any land leased or worked under the particular act, or in carrying on any business, or being in any manner, directly or indirectly, interested in any business carried on under the superintendency of officers appointed under this act, or for any other violation of their official duties, upon conviction thereof shall be subject to punishment by fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment at hard labor, for a period not exceeding 5 years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The amendment was adopted after brief discussion.

Mr. WILLEY offered an amendment as follows: That whenever the said Commissioner cannot find abandoned rebel estates on which to employ all of the freedmen who may come under his care or control by virtue of this act, it shall be his duty, as far as practicable, to provide for them homes and employment with suitable and humane persons at fair compensation, and in order the more effectually to accomplish this purpose, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to open a correspondence with the government and the various municipal authorities of the different States, requesting their co-operation in this behalf. The amendment was agreed to after discussion.

Mr. HOWE offered a proviso to the 5th section, that no lease or permit can exist longer than one year without renewal. Adopted.

*Evening Session.*—Mr. HARLAN called up the bill for the extension of time for the location of land warrants, and it passed.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the House bill reserving mineral lands from the operation of all acts of the present session, granting land or extending the term of former grants, was taken up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted a resolution, which was referred to the committee on Judiciary, declaring void the encouragement of the pardon of Wm. Yocum by President Lincoln, which had been afterwards revoked.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That all subjects before the Senate at the close of the present session, including those before the committees, shall be continued till the next session, and shall then be proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment had taken place, and that the papers which have been referred to the committees, and may be in their possession at the close of the session, shall be returned informally to the Secretary, and by him restored to the committees to which they belonged at the next session.

Mr. M'DOUGALL moved to substitute a resolution declaring that the answer of the Secretary of State to Senate resolution No. 47, on Mexican affairs, be taken from the committee, and be ordered to be printed. The motion was lost, and the original resolution passed.

The bill to establish a freedmen's bureau came up in the regular order of business, and the remaining amendments of the committee were agreed to.

## From Sherman's Army.

### THE BATTLE AND CAPTURE OF LOST MOUNTAIN.

### Success of Hooker's, Schofield's, and M'Pherson's Commands.

### The Rebels Make a Night Retreat, and our Forces Advance to the Chattahoochie River.

### OUR LOSS 4,320; REBEL LOSS 6,500.

Special Cor. of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, June 24.

I have been waiting with patience for some days, to obtain further particulars relative to the fighting, in the vicinity of Marietta; and I must now be content with such as are in some measure meagre and unsatisfactory. My last contained an account of the positions of the two armies and what was accomplished on Thursday, 16th; and I ask your readers to bear in mind the situation on Thursday night, that they may be the better able to appreciate the difficulties of Friday, and the great work accomplished by our forces on that day.

At daylight on the 17th, our right was in motion from the third line of rifle-pits on Lost Mountain; and as Hooker advanced steadily, he was only supported by Schofield, immediately on his left. From the beginning, the battle waged furiously; each succeeding line of rebel works was found stronger, and the ascent as our forces neared the top of the mountain, grew more difficult and dangerous. The rebels, too, fought more obstinately the farther they retired, and their fire continued to increase in deadly fury.

THE FOURTH LINE CARRIED.

At eight o'clock the third line of rifle-pits was carried, resulting in the capture of a few prisoners, and of nearly all the rebel wounded. The troops who occupied the works only left them when absolutely pushed out; for in many places the assailants and assailed were mingled together, in a hand-to-hand encounter, for several minutes, before our troops could obtain absolute possession.

THE ONSET RENEWED.

After so furious an onslaught as was made in the morning, it became necessary to rest and recuperate the men, for an hour or more, which was done by the lines lying down in the ditches from which they had just dispossessed the enemy. It is indeed wonderful with what coolness veterans of a dozen of a score of furious battles look upon the carnage around them. A line was scattered over with the dead of both armies; the groans of the wounded momentarily greeted the ear; and the ground was red with blood; yet the men in the lines lay down on the ground they had so valiantly won—aye, threw themselves down into the pools of gore, and slept beneath the rolling storm, as soundly as if on a downy couch, beneath the shelter of their distant roof.

THE ONSET RENEWED.

About three o'clock the onset was renewed, and more furious fighting occurred; but the march of victory was onward. With steady tread, and the resistance of the rebels only availed to sacrifice thousands of lives on both sides, Hooker's line of battle moved forward. There was no halt, no real check; and by one o'clock the Stars and Stripes waved from the summit of Lost Mountain, and Hooker's old proudly earned title of "Fighting Joe" was as justly and of as gallant soldiers as ever fired a shot or charged a bayonet.

In the meantime, Schofield had carried the northwestern portion of Pine Hill, and driven the rebels into their last intrenchments, in which they were allowed to remain during the afternoon, without further molestation.

IN THE EVENING.

Thomas did but little fighting during the day, but he pressed so close upon the front of the enemy, and gave such indications of commencing an attack, that no reinforcements could be spared from his line to Loyd's left, where McPherson was hotly engaged with the rebel right. A few were killed, on each side, by skirmishers and sharpshooters; but their number was trifling.

M'PHERSON'S OPERATIONS.

The corps of Logan and Dodge confronted the enemy squarely, while that of Blair extended to the left; and while the two first named made a direct assault upon the rebel right, resting on Kenesaw and Black Jack Mountains, Blair swung around, and threatened their flank, and by means of a raking fire from his batteries, inflicting much damage upon the division which occupied Black Jack Hill.

Our advance under McPherson was successful, as far as it went, but Blair was not driven from their strongest on the sides of the hills; and when night came on, the labor that it was believed the following day would demand, appeared truly Herculean.

THE LOSSES.

Our losses during the 16th and 17th, were about as follows:

| | *Killed.* | *Wounded.* |
|---|---|---|
| Hooker's corps | 250 | 1,500 |
| Schofield's corps | 50 | 400 |
| McPherson army | 200 | 1,500 |
| Thomas' army | 20 | 100 |
| Total | 520 | 3,500 |

The rebel losses were heavy. Their killed and wounded must be double ours, and the wounded prisoners captured will number at least two thousand, one-half of whom have already passed through this city, *en route* north. We presume that is taxed. The House rejected Mr. Holman's amendment—71 to 77, and then agreed to the Senate's amendment.

Mr. TODD, delegate from Dakotah, obtained permission to make a personal explanation in reply to a printed speech of Wm. Jayne, whose seat Todd successfully contested. Mr. Todd retterated that Mr. Jayne was convicted of fraud, and produced evidence to refute the charge that he, Todd, resigned as a military officer for fear he would be dismissed for cowardice.

The House, by a vote of yeas 59, nays 71, then reconsidered the vote by which they last night rejected Mr. Smither's substitute for the bill to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces. Mr. Smithers demanded the previous question under the operation of which his substitute was adopted; yeas 81, nays 75. It authorizes the President at his discretion, at any time, to call for any number of volunteers for one, two or three years, or in case of a draft any substitute shall be credited to any township, precinct or election district forward filling the quota of which he may have volunteered or been drafted. Every volunteer or substitute who may be accepted for one year shall be paid a bounty of $300; for two years, $300; for three years, $400—to be paid at stated intervals.

Mr. ROLLINS called up the resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit the military forts, prisons, and hospitals in their respective States. A vote being taken, the resolution was not adopted: Yeas, 17; nays, 29.

Mr. RIDDLE called up the resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit the military forts, prisons, and hospitals in their respective States. A vote being taken, the resolution was not adopted: Yeas, 17; nays, 29.

The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's affairs, came up as unfinished business.

The pending amendment to repeal the Joint resolution explanatory of the confiscation act, was adopted—yeas, 25 nays, 18.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Parviance's New Photograph Establishment**, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street). Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size required desired.

**Parviance's Photograph Rooms**, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular card, to visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

## The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

**JAMES K. MOORHEAD.**

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**

**Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?**

**Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.**

**Home Soldiers.**

It is conceded that more men are needed to finish the business of putting down the rebellion. The only question is, how shall they be raised? The Government adheres to the draft-ing system as the best, and is asking Congress to make it more effective by repealing the commutation clause. Congress, representing the people, whose war this is, and who intend to fight it through, have thus far hesitated to do away with the commutation, thereby indicating a want of faith in the draft as the means for keeping the armies up. Herein we think the immediate representatives of the people are wiser than the other branch of the Government; but under the pressure it is doubtful whether this wisdom will continue to the end.

In our judgment, the mistake which the Government makes, is in not appreciating the willingness of the country to furnish soldiers to the number required. The only unwillingness existing that we know of, is to be drafted. It is a system that effectually closes every avenue to the popular heart, and extinguishes the feeling without which the Government will be powerless. It is time the Government knew this pregnant fact. Take a given number of citizens, unanimous in their opposition to the draft; the Government has but to popularize its call and the means, to put two-thirds of them in the ranks. Such is the fact here, and we believe it to be so elsewhere. We think we can assure the President, the Secretary of War, and Congress, that if two hundred thousand or five hundred thousand men are wanted *to finish the business*, they have but to put that fact before the country, in the place of the hated, chilling draft, make an appeal straight to the popular heart, and the men can be obtained as rapidly as they can be armed.

It is no argument to say that the men will be new men. They will not be so newer than you will get under the draft—no substitutes with but the single motive of desertion—but earnest men who e hearts are in the right place. Besides, there are no new men now in the sense of the term two years ago. The people have been educated and disciplined within that time by constant contemplation and greater or less familiarity with actual warfare. Recent experience has disposed of that plea.

Whatever the Government does, if it expects success, it must have the popular hear in its favor. Without this you cannot get it—no—even if you could, they would not avail you. Therefore, the only thing to be done is to get in sympathy with the people and then act together. Certain it is, the present policy of the commutation clause will not be a step in that direction.

It is evident that whatever the plan is, the capital of the country must in the end bear a large share of the burden. In this view of the case, the association of gentlemen of wealth—most of them exempt from military duty—was formed in New York, to procure men and place them in the ranks at once. To facilitate efforts of this kind, the following circular has been issued by the Provost Marshal General:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PRO-MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.

Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In order that such persons, if they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to raise at their own expense and present for enlistment, a person to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost-marshals and all other officers acting under this bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly acceptable representative recruits, presented in accordance with the foregoing. Each person so enlisted, and the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive rolls of the recruit, and will be borne upon the final muster-out rolls. These papers to the other official records which form this military history. Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be issued by the Provost-marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

We understand that some of our leading citizens, manufacturers and capitalists, are considering the question of organizing according to the New York plan, now legally provided for. By this means the wants of the Government would be provided for, and the rigors of the draft materially mitigated—perhaps the extreme resort wholly avoided. We feel confident that the quota of Allegheny county can be filled in this way; and that the plan will prove to be not only effective, but popular.

CONFIDENCE IN GEN. GRANT.—"The more we view this campaign," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "the more thoroughly we are convinced of the justice of our faith in GRANT; and when we read his assurance to the President, as reported in the newspapers, that he will take Richmond, we do not regard it as an evidence of vanity or presumption, but the confident calculation of a man who has examined the work before him,—a master-rafisman who finds it within his power. We should like him to do it in our way and time. We should be delighted if he could do it dramatically, and take Richmond as he took Vicksburg, on the Fourth of July. But still we care little for days and dates, or the pomp and splendor of the event, so that it is finally accomplished. We cherish this opinion the more earnestly because we believe that when Richmond falls the rebellion will be at an end. The rebels seem to desire this, for they make Richmond, as it were, the focus of their power, by drawing around that city all their strength and substance. It is the heart of the Confederacy, and when we take it we shall have taken life itself from the body of this monstrous rebellion." The power of GRANT'S friendship, says the N. Y. *Times* which has evidently been a man and has developed through GRANT'S whole career, is one great source of confidence that this difficult campaign will be brought to a victorious conclusion. If Gen. GRANT finds the lines of the Chickahominy too strong for assault, as is intimated by our correspondent, he will undoubtedly attack Richmond by some other line, and thus draw LEE from his intrenchments. His campaign against Vicksburg showed how fertile in resources was his mind, and we must not be surprised if various means of attacking LEE, with varying success, are attempted, before the final and successful one. A just cause, a most brave and enduring army, and a general of high military skill and great tenacity of purpose—with these in view, we can afford to wait calmly for the future.

DIVIDENDS.—A dividend will be paid on the capital stock of the Michigan Southern Road on the 1st day of August next, as follows, viz: 5 per cent, less the Government tax, on the guaranteed stock, and 3½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the common stock. The stock books for both the common and guaranteed stock will be closed on the 11th of July next, at 2 p. m., and re-opened on the 2d of August next at 10 a. m. A regular dividend of $6 per share, and an extra dividend of same amount, free of Government tax, has been declared on the Michigan Central Railroad, payable on the 1st day of July next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 15d inst., payment to be made to stockholders resident in Michigan, and registered in Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New York at the offices of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 23 inst. until the 1st of July next.

### Foreign Military Opinion.

One of the best of French military periodicals—the *Military Spectator*—gives, in its May number, a critical review of the progress of the war in this country during the year 1863, the conclusions of which are commended, says the New York *Post*, to the notice of those who see in the condition of our affairs only reasons for discouragement and censure. The third year of the war, says this article, was signalized by the success of the federal arms. In the space of twelve months the North experienced only two important defeats—that of Chancellorsville and that of the Chicamauga—from neither of which was the South able to draw any advantages. The federals, on the contrary, were able to profit largely from their three grand victories—at Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and at Vicksburg—as well as from some conflicts upon the Mississippi and in Louisiana. These three successes secured to the Federals the control of the valley of the Mississippi, the possession of the line of the Tennessee, and the advantage of compelling the Confederates to put themselves on the defensive behind the Rapidan. The Federals also established themselves on Morris Island, the fortifications of which they took by assault. They, moreover demolished Fort Sumter, overran half of Arkansas, and interposed themselves at Brownsville between the Confederate States and the Mexican borders on the Rio Grande, thus blocking up a fort where contraband commerce had been conducted on a grand scale.

After this general summary of the grand results the article proceeds to describe in detail the various operations of the year. At its commencement the Confederates were masters of all the region of the Alleghenies from the Potomac to middle Tennessee. Their advanced posts were near Nashville; their cavalry interrupted the line of communication from Louisville and made frequent incursions into Western Tennessee. They were masters of all the State of Mississippi, except a little circle around Corinth. They possessed, upon the great river the two important positions of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and between these places occupied a regular line of transportation. They were masters of most of the territory west of the Mississippi, and from it obtained their cattle and horses, as from the mountains of Tennessee they obtained all sorts of minerals—iron, sulphur, &c.

In a military and strategical point of view the possession of the lower Mississippi and of the middle portion of Tennessee was of high importance. Masters of the first, the Confederates spread disaffection in the northwest, and kept their Confederacy compact; masters of the second, they closed the routes leading into Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. The campaign of 1863 lost to the Confederates the most of these advantages.

The movements of ROSECRANS at Murfreesboro, resulting in the retreat of BRAGG, are then described, and are followed by an account of the capture of Vicksburg. Due credit is given to General GRANT for the reduction of the place. Its exceedingly strong natural and artificial defences being enumerated, the movements and results of General GRANT'S "happy idea of turning the place by the south" are given. "By these movements, as rapid as they were well executed, he succeeded not only in putting the Confederates (JOHNSTON'S army) out of the field, but also in establishing solidly his base of operations from Grand Gulf to the Yazoo River. The final result of these strategical movements was the reduction of Vicksburg after an obstinate resistance."

"In the month of May, General Hooker decided to take the offensive. The plan which he conceived appears irreproachable, and for a time fortune seemed to smile on him. He passed the Rappahannock and menaced the rear of Lee; his cavalry advanced to the James river, and spread ruin and dismay before the ramparts of Richmond. But the genius of General Lee disconcerted all his projects. The defeat of Hooker at Chancellorsville is the most brilliant military event of the year. The Confederate General has been reproached because he did not destroy the army of his adversary, not permitted it to retire safe and sound beyond the Rappahannock. But in this way he reached (or no) having destroyed the army of Burnside in 1862."

The critical remarks of the French writer on the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and on the conduct of the commanders on both sides, are interesting.

"We should remark on this subject that the Confederates have always proved, from the commencement of the war, the defensive system before Richmond and in front of Washington. The Confederate army has always taken and will continue to take an especial position, so that Richmond, the general centre of operations, may be always safe: and if, as is probable the Confederates make an invasion of the Federal States, we believe that their forces will remain with arms in hand in face of the Federal army of the Potomac. If General Lee is blamed for not having followed the rout of Hooker's army, the whole general system of war of the Confederates incurs the same reproach. It is not the less true that fortune twice deliverred the Federal army of the Potomac to the mercy of the Confederate General and both times he allowed it to escape."

The writer then gives a history of the invasion which terminated so disastrously for the confederates at Gettysburg, and traces the movements in the West, resulting in the retention of Knoxville and Chattanooga by the Northern armies. In conclusion, he says: "The year 1863 was, in fine, fatal to the Confederate armies. The Federa's circumscribed and contracted more and more the circle in which their adversaries were enclosed, and the Confederacy found itself cut in two by the loss of its grand line of defence. The only point on which the Federals obtained no advantage was upon the Rappahannock, between Washington and Richmond."

### Pennsylvania—Credits Under the Draft.

We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that the Secretary of War a fortnight since addressed a brief inquiry to the Governor of Pennsylvania, for information in relation to the returns made to the Adjutant-General's office of the State, on the subject of credits on the draft.—The matter being referred to Adjutant-General Russell, he at once proceeded to gather and arrange the returns necessary for reply. This reply embraces an account of the re-enlistments in the veteran regiments of Pennsylvania infantry, cavalry and artillery, as such enlistments were credited to the different sub-districts throughout the Commonwealth. The object to be established by this information is to compare the returns made to the State authorities with those at the War Department, in order that the credits may be correctly adjusted, and that all possible attempts at fraud or misrepresentation circumvented and detected.

The document prepared in the Adjutant-General's office reflects the greatest credit on the energy and promptitude of Adjutant-General Russell, and the clerical force of his department. It occupies a half ream of closely written foolscap paper, and embraces information connected with the military organization of the State for the past three years. This document, for its extent, importance and intricacy of detail, is the most voluminous that ever issued from the same department in the shape of a correspondence.

### Maryland a Free State.

The action of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland in declaring, by a vote of 53 ayes to 27 nays, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter exist in that State, is an important part of the record of the times. It is believed that the people will sustain their action no less decisively: while Maryland will enter on a new career of growth and prosperity.

From the New York Post.

### How to Prevent a Draft.

In this city are thousands of men engaged in extensive and important business pursuits, wealthy, and also patriotic, to whom we have a few words to say. Those men and those we speak, and to whom we address ourselves, are either too old to serve in the field, or physically incapacitated, or else their private affairs are of such a nature that rather than leave them they will pay large sums of money. In short, it is more convenient and more possible for them to pay in money than to pay in actual bodily service the duty they owe to their country.

Now, if every man thus situated will for one day turn himself into a recruiting sergeant, and enlist, at his own expense, one man to serve in his place, he will do an important duty to the country, to the city and to himself; and the aggregate of such efforts will save the city from a draft, and keep our regiments full.

The armies now in the field have to be kept full in some way. In that way alone can the war be brought to an end; in that way only can the gallant fellows now in the field be preserved from destruction. Every man in the country ought to serve in the army, either in person or by a representative; and whoever pays for and supported by him. In that way the whole strength of the country will be put forth.

Suppose, further, that one of the men to whom we now appeal, reckless creatures, should find a person willing to go to the army, ready and able to serve, but having a helpless family upon his hands. In that case the principal should say to his representative: "I will engage to support your family; I will bind myself to supply your wife, or mother, with a given sum per week; I will assume your duties towards your children, will feed, clothe and send them to school, while you assume my duties in the army." In such a case there would be an economy of labor; the man who is prosperous gives of his abundance directly to those who need, and as though the two were brothers, while one man serves the other cares for those he leaves behind.

What we have here suggested ought to be done; there are many men in this city who can afford to support a regiment in the field; but let every man who can, send one man to the war and support one soldier's family. In that way the business will be lightened, the ranks kept full, and many a man who now sleeps with a poor conscience, because he feels that he is not doing his duty to his country, will have a satisfied mind.

### New Publications.

THE TANNER BOY and How he Became Lieutenant-General. By Major Penniman. Fifth thousand. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1864, 16mo., pp. 316.

This little work, dedicated "to the youth of America who love and would serve our country," "is designed," says the author, "mainly for the boys of America, but not for them exclusively," it devotes considerable space to the boyhood of Gen. Grant, follows him from the "tan-yard" to West Point, gives a brief account of his services in Mexico, and closes with a detailed account of his exploits, since the outbreak of the rebellion. It is a much better written work than the one which precedes it—"The Ferry Boy or the Financier." The author has discovered the art of filling the space requisite to make a book, with something better than "imaginary conversations." His choice of words is good for the purpose designed, and his young readers will find it useless find little difficulty in understanding any passage of the work, except the following, which might puzzle "children of a larger growth:"

In military affairs, especially in time of war and in the heat of battle, man is a human engine of defence and destruction. He is a man machine, moved by the motive power of an intensified central spirit. It is mind confining itself to matter in armor; the soul solidified in the soldier; thought hardened into steel sharpened into bayonets and sabres, cast in cannon, belched forth with powder, and hailed with red hot shot. Rightly directed, who or what can stand such a force as this? Yet that force, directed, wrongly, becomes a planet running madly from its orbit without a purpose; a meteor exploding in darkness only to light up the way to its own tomb.

Room must be made in the ranks of that redoubtable company of braves, composed of Charles Kingsley, Charles Reade, Thomas Hughes and others, for our author—for witness the unction with which this new teacher of "Muscular Christianity" dwells upon what he calls.

"FANNING AN INSULT."

Among the characteristics of young Grant at West Point, we have seen that he possessed the rare quality of being sociable on the one hand, and of commanding respect on the other. This valuable trait of character, so particularly desirable in public affairs, was practically illustrated by him on several occasions. He displayed it one time in a manner that enforced his courage in a striking light.

The incident took place in this wise:

Coming into the Academy as the son of a plain Western tanner and farmer, he was, as all new arrivals are, at first subject to the innuendoes and jokes of the older cadets. One of this class was disposed to allude sneeringly to his having worked in a tannery.

"Sir!" cried Ulysses, straightening his manly little form to its utmost height, "am I to understand your remark as intended for an insult?"

"Why, no, Grant; it was a thoughtless thing to say, and I regret it."

"Oh! very well," added our hero; "I accept the apology. But let me tell you, for your information as well as that of others here, that I consider the calling of a tanner as honorable as any other in the world, and I shall defend it. I had made up my mind, if occasion required it, to prove to those who insulted me on account of my business, that I had learned it well, and I should thoroughly tan their hides on the spot."

We heard no more in that line about the tannery.

His first position, as we have shown, was that of private in the battalion of cadets. As novitiate, he must pass through the usual ordeals. One day, when the company was enjoying a sham review, he was continually harassed with practical jokes. Stepping quickly in front of the battalion, and tossing his cadet uniform to a comrade, he cried out, with keen, piercing tones:

"No more of this, gentlemen!"

"Oh! what's the matter?" they all stammered out, taken by surprise.

"I say, no more of this! Captain, if you don't know how to command better than to violate good discipline in this manner, lay aside your assumed position for a few moments, and I will teach it to you."

The Captain dropped his rank, and stepping up to Grant, was soon laid sprawling, and soundly punished on the parade-ground.

"Now," said Grant, quietly turning to the next in command, "as you have shared in this un, Lieutenant, it is your duty to defend our Captain."

The two men were soon engaged, and the Lieutenant shared the fate of the commander.

Grant now squared himself before the front, and, glancing his flashing eye along the line, raising his voice, and quietly turning to the Rappahannock, he utters, in a tone of defiance to wool and the market is being rapidly cleared out of all desirable lots."

The Bulletin says that a good deal of such other and are quietly buying every pound they can at market prices. Heretofore it has been the custom to make auction sales of wool at low figures in the spring, but the present year is a new clip, but this year they feared to try that experiment. Wool is to-day altogether the cheapest article for merchandise in the catalogue. Last year it was not worth more than $1 a pound for the good clips, they will be unwise, and have occasion to regret it.

I will be much obliged to you if you will write me stating your opinion as to what the average increase in the clip will be this year over last.

Very truly yours.

P. S.—The manufacturers will undoubtedly advise the farmers pay about double prices for all woolen goods the coming season, and it would be unjust if they are inveigled into selling their wool at less than it is fairly worth.

### Prince of Wales Embraced by a Gipsy.

Late English papers contain the following story: An amusing incident occurred to the Prince of Wales in returning from the Derby. Shortly after he left the course the horse got restive, and the postillions had to dismount and disentangle from the traces one of the wheelers that had jumped in his foot into an awkwardness. This delayed the Prince, and the open carriage which had got away from the grand stand without much notice, soon attracted about it a great crowd. But one of the earliest of the arrivals was an old weather-beaten gipsy, who begged her Prince to cross her hand with silver, and she would tell his fortune. Her request, and the coaxing tones, have amused the Prince's companions for a time; but, finding she was not making way. She had been leaping at his step, and threw her arms around the Prince's neck. Sir, she would have her dear Prince's blessing" before she let go. Of course the servants pulled at the hag, and the paddle-boxes, two mounted with no rigging between—in fact she has scarcely any rigging at all. Although only 1,000 tons burthen, her engines are 1,400 horse power. We have seen the Prince cheered by a Confederate firm in London to run the blockade, if possible, and that Mobile is her destination. She has no name painted upon her, but will be known as "No. 2."

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'We'll rally 'round the flag, boys."

"This charge drove the enemy back so that both regiments retreated to a pine grove about two hundred and seventy-five yards.

"By this time all the white troops, except one squadron of cavalry that formed in the rear, were ordered on the road to Salem, and when this brigade came up, they were marched and left; and in less than ten minutes this now little band of colored troops found themselves flanked. They then divided themselves into three squads and charged the enemy's lines. One squad taking the old Corinth road, then a by-road to the left. After a few miles they came to Salem, at the junction. After some skirmishing they arrived with the loss of one killed and one wounded.

"Another and the largest squad covered the retreat. They were constantly watching and feeling them, and with it repulsing the numerous assaults made by the rebel cavalry, until they reached Collierville, a distance of sixty miles. When the others arrived at Bolivia, the enemy attempted to cut it off by a charge. But the colored boys in the rear formed and repelled the attack, allowing the whole command to pass safely. Then they formed in line of battle. Passing on to an open country, the officers halted and organized the brigade into an effective force. Then they moved forward until about 4 o'clock P. M., when some Indian flank skirmishers discovered the enemy, who came up to the left and in the rear, and halted. Soon a portion attacked, when a company faced about and fired, emptying three saddles. From this time until dark the skirmishing was constant.

"A corporal in company C, Fifty-ninth, was ordered to surrender. He let his musket fall, and ran to come close to him, when he struck him with the butt of his gun.

"While the regiment was fighting in a ditch, and the order to retreat, the color-bearer threw out the flag, designing to jump out and get it, but the rebels rushed for it, and in the struggle one of the negroes got hold of it, and who had the flag with his gun, caught the flag and ran.

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"One man in a charge threw his antagonist to the ground and pinned him fast, and as he attempted to withdraw his bayonet, he left his gun, and as he was very busy just then, he left him transfixed to the mother earth.

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PETROLEUM OIL IN COLORADO.—We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Cossiday & Roupe have at length struck an inexhaustible body of oil in their wells in Canon City. They have been boring for a long time, having commenced operations nearly or quite two years ago. We first secured this information from parties in Denver, and last night received information from the proprietors, by letter. We trust this will enable Colorado to manufacture her own oil hereafter, and of course will greatly add to the material wealth of the territory, and the convenience of its citizens. We are confident that oil will be found in other localities; so that the full supplying of our market is only a matter of time.—*Rocky's Register.*

### General Intelligence.

The editor of the Lewisburg *Argus* having been drafted, the Democratic ladies of the town raised a collection to help pay the commutation, and presented him with the handsome sum of two hundred and twelve dollars.

E. Gratz Brown, editor of the Missouri *Democrat* and a prominent leader of the Missouri radicals, though a signer of the Cleveland call, did not attend the Cleveland meeting, and has since come out for Lincoln and Johnson.

Tom Hyer, the pugilist, died in New York on Sunday last.

Gen. Casey was married in Washington Sunday to Miss Gardner, of that city.

A National Convention of Spiritualists will meet in Chicago on the 9th of August next, which is to continue from day to day thereafter during the pleasure of the convention, for a free interchange of thought upon the subject of making the teachings of spiritualists practically useful to the race, and to take such action in the premises as the spiritualists may deem best.

An exchange paper is jubilant over the new fashion Empress Eugenie has lately set, and says her example will commend itself to the good sense of all sensible women. "She, upon a recent occasion, appeared in public with skirts shortened sufficiently to display the handsome, richly ornamented *garters* worn by her." A modest bachelor says that the printer has evidently made a mistake; that garters—not garters—is the height of this new fashion.

A few days since, on the New York Central, some bounty jumpers commenced jumping out of the car windows when the cars were under full headway, a short distance west of Schenectady, and some fifteen of them escaped. Their guard fired at them from the cars, and four were known to fall, two of them are believed to have been killed.

The collectors of postage stamps are in ecstacies. Russia is about to adopt the useful innovation of the stamp, and the possessors of stamp albums are in a state of immense excitement on the news, and taking measures to obtain an early supply of the new set of "adhesives."

A singular-looking craft, says the Dublin (Ireland) *Journal*, of June 9, has just come from the Clyde on her trial trip, and made the passage at the extraordinary speed of twenty miles an hour. Her lines are very gracefully drawn, and she is very low in the bows, as if made to plow through the waves. She has three tunnels in front of the paddle-boxes, two masts with no rigging between—in fact she has scarcely any rigging at all. Although only 1,000 tons burthen, her engines are 1,400 horse power. We have seen the vessel pointed out by a Confederate firm in London to run the blockade, if possible, and that Mobile is her destination. She has no name painted upon her, but will be known as "No. 2."

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THE last joke at the expense of the French Society for the Protection of Animals is to the following effect: A countryman armed with an immense club, presents himself before the President of the Society, and claims the first prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman. "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon;" and he swung the weapon in the air to the intense discomfort of the President. "But where was this wolf?" inquired the latter; "what had he done to you?" "He had devoured my wife," was the reply. The President reflected an instant, and then said: "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

### The Internal Revenue Bill.

The following are a few of the principal features of the Internal Revenue Bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress, which now awaits the President's signature to become a law:

In addition to the duties payable for licenses there is to be paid on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, of first proof on and after the 1st of July next, and prior to the 1st of February, 1865, $1 50 per gallon, and on and after the 1st of February $2. All spirits which may be in the possession of the distiller, or in public store or bonded warehouse on either the 1st of July or February aforesaid, no duty having been paid thereon, shall be held and treated as if distilled on those days respectively. Brandy distilled from grapes is to pay a duty of 25 cents per gallon.

On illuminating gas, when the product shall not be above 300,000 cubic feet, the duty is 10 cents per thousand cubic feet; when above 200,000, and not exceeding 500 000, 15 cents: when above 500,000, and not exceeding 5,000,000, 25 cents per thousand cubic feet. General average of the monthly product for the year preceding the return required by this act is to regulate the rate of duty imposed. On the bulls as launched, of all ships, boats, rafts, barges, schooners, sloops, sailboats, steamboats, canal-boats, and all other vessels or water craft, not including engines or rigging hereafter built, made, constructed, or finished, a duty of two per centum ad valorem is imposed. On cavendish, plug, twist, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, from which the stem has been taken out, by her." A modest bachelor says that the printer has evidently made a mistake; that garters—not garters—is the height of this new fashion.

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## Foreign Gossip.

Some very curious experiments relating to the transfusion of the blood have just been made in Paris by M. Longet. He took a dog weighing about five pounds, and extracted from him, in a dozen or fifteen minutes, 815 grammes of blood. After this operation, the animal appeared to be dead, but he was speedily reanimated by the infusion, at three several times, of 266 grammes of blood taken from another dog. After the lapse of a few minutes, the first dog was able to rise and walk, without appearing to be at all incommoded by the foreign blood which almost entirely replaced his own. The experiment was renewed during eight consecutive days on the same subject. At the termination of this probation, his health proved not to be injured in the slightest degree.

M. Longet has succeeded in resolving a double problem and proving, 1st, that hemorrhages, even the most severe, do not cause immediate death; 2d, that the transfusion of blood may recall life when it seems almost extinguished.

The Japanese Ambassadors, says the *Gazette du Brangers*, have explored Paris and seen its wonders. Nothing surprises them,—nothing excites a desire. One might have believed for a moment that they would be dazzled by the magnificent robes, the jewels, the gewgaws *a la mode Parisienne*. Not at all. They have millions to satisfy their caprices. They are tempted on all sides. They wearily pursue the course of our ordinary diversions, impassible, grave, almost disdainful. Positively they were full of contempt for us, our luxuries and our pleasures.

Ah, well, no! the Japanese will not depart without having experienced a sensation, and betrayed a desire. They have been finally startled, these sons of the Orient. Their little eyes have glistened with an unsatiated desire. The glory of France is once more saved.

And can you conjecture which of the marvels of our civilization has aroused them? Electricity? Daguerreotype? Photography? The giant the helix? No. It is—

You would never guess it!
It is—the Clarion!

They have requested, through the intervention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, permission to attend the musical rehearsals of our military band.

A great deal is said about the approaching death of the Pope. The following are the ceremonies which will be observed upon that occasion: When the death of the Pope is announced, the Camerlingo Cardinal repairs to the Pontifical palace, not to install himself, as certain writers say, but to prove the death officially. He ascertains this without the assistance of physicians, by striking three times upon the forehead of the Pope with a hammer. If, at the third summons, he receives no reply, the death is certain. Science would not be satisfied with so expeditious a formality,—she who recognizes no other unfailing signs of death than the decomposition of the body; but science has nothing to do with merely ceremonial of etiquette. After the death of the Pope has been attested, the great bell of the Capitol sounds thirty-three strokes, to proclaim to Rome and the Catholic world that the Church has no longer a pastor. This bell never sounds except upon soleman occasions, such as the death of the Pope and the opening of the Carnival.

An extraordinary occurrence has just transpired in a hotel of the Rue de Londres. Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, a horse, saddled and bridled, who awaited his rider in the court, becoming excessively irritated, doubtless by the heat, rushed towards the carriage entrance. A servant obstructed the passage. The animal, more and more infuriated, turned back, and, passing through a narrow passage, dashed up a dark and winding staircase.

Incredible fact! He mounted three flights, and, having reached the last landing, being unable to descend, he plunged about, breaking down doors and partitions.

Suddenly the staircase gave way, the balustrade and the steps fell in, and the horse was precipitated to the bottom. We apprehend that they had considerable difficulty in extricating him from the debris; but what is most surprising of all is, that he came out safe and sound, escaping with a few trifling contusions.

The *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, contains the particulars of a fight between a bull and an elephant.

The elephant is the largest and oldest that has ever been seen in Europe, as his enormous tusks indicate. He traveled a long time with the female, who died recently. Since then the surviving elephant has been subject to paroxysms of fury, which his keeper has appeased with great difficulty. When the elephant was brought to the *place des Taureaux* a fiery young bull was turned out.

The bull advanced against his terrible adversary without evincing the slightest fear. He attempted to flank him, in order to wound him; but the elephant, exhibiting an equal agility in his motions, did not suffer him to approach. Finally the bull attacked him in front; but, every where confronted by the formidable tusks which interposed an impregnable barrier, he did not succeed in wounding him. At last, in one of the assaults, the bull succeeded in thrusting his head beneath the tusks; but, before he could penetrate the tough hide of the elephant, he fell to the earth.

The spectators only saw the elephant bend his head slightly, and rest the extremities of his tusks, which had been plugged, upon the back of the bull.

From that moment the bull was *hors du combat*, and when they afterwards killed him they found that three ribs were completely crushed, by the almost imperceptible movement the elephant had made in holding him with his tusks.

It appears that the proprietor of the elephant intends to take him to Madrid for another contest.

The hair dresser, or barber, in France, as in Italy, is generally something of a character, *au fait* of all the gossip of the hour, knowing everybody, and self-constituted the undertaker of his knowledge or skill. He takes the tone and color of his epoch to such an extent that, could we resuscitate the professors of these kindred arts in the past, we might reconstruct the history of each period from the airs of or the *sou-cenirs* of its "capillary artists":

"Leonard, the hair dresser of Marie Antoinette, wrote the memoirs of his unfortunate Queen. Plaisir, the barber of Charles X., was the favorite gossip and anecdote monger of the Court. Mariton, who had the honor of curling and shaving the 'Citizen King,' was staid, practical, and commercially minded, like his royal patron. Oddly enough, the Empress' hair dresser is named Le Roy (the King), while the Emperor's rejoices in the name of Majeste (Majesty). The Master of France has no barber; he keeps to his old habit of shaving himself.

"The two great reigning hair dressers of the day are Felix and Petrus. The former has been the Empress' hair dresser since the time of her elevation to the throne until a few months ago, when he lost his post through having weakly yielded to the seduction of an enormous bribe, allowing a lady of the Court to have a duplicate of the head dress made for the Empress, which duplicate the lady in question vowed, by all the saints in the calendar, not to let any human eye behold in Paris, promising to take it off with her to the south of France that very day, instead of which she wickedly postponed her journey, and made her appearance in the Tuileries, wearing the *fac simile* of the Empress' head-gear.

"Though Felix, by thus violating his engagement never to let any one have a copy of anything he should invent for her Majesty until after the latter had worn it, lost his place and the handsome emoluments attached to it, he is still the first 'artist' of Paris in his own line. But he is an absolute despot, and suffers no customer to have any voice as to what he shall do with her hair. A few years ago, being in attendance on the Duchess of ——, he entered her dressing-room, as usual, with the air of an autocrat.

"'What dress do you wear to-night, madame?' inquired Felix, leisurely drawing out his white kid gloves, as he approached the toilet table, on which was laid out a magnificent set of coral ornaments.

"'A white moire antique,' replied the Duchess.

"'White moire,' said the artist, with a dissatisfied shrug; 'the moire is very commonplace. All the butchers' wives wear moire.'

"'My dress is really very beautiful,' returned the Duchess, humbly, and certainly if you won't see many butchers' wives with such lace as that,' she continued, with a wave of her hand toward the opening door, through which her maid was just rising with the dress extended; its lustrous tissue almost hidden under the splendid overskirt of *point de Venice*.

"'With the lace it may pass muster,' deigned to say the artist, with a second shrug; 'but, as for the coral, it will not be becoming to your style of face.'

"'But, Monsieur Felix, I am so fond of it! I thought of asking you to dress my hair, with double braids and those beautiful coral beads twisted in among the braids.'

"'But, madame, your fancies are nothing to me. I can only dress your hair according to my own inspirations, and not according to yours. It is I, and not you who am your hair dresser. Coral is a delightful ornament, fit only for Creoles. A wreath of pomegranate blossoms would become you admirably.'

"'Nevertheless, Monsieur Felix,' murmured the lady.

"'If you have not confidence in me, madame, call on another artist! I'm responsible for the good looks of no client! returned the artiste haughtily, drawing on his gloves and moving toward the door.

"The moment was critical. In another minute the capillary autocrat would have re-entered his elegant *coupe* and have been on his way to the dressing room of some more pliant 'client.'

"'Justine,' said the Duchess, addressing her maid, 'take away these ornaments and bring me the box of pomegranate flowers.'

"'And a few diamonds,' added the autocrat, replacing the gloves in his pocket and taking up a comb.

"The only hair-dresser who pretends to dispute the supremacy of Felix is Petrus, the hair dresser of the Grand Duchess of Baden, who passes his existence in a state of vibration between Paris and Baden. Petrus is, in reality, as accurate as Felix, but he is the more adroit and delicate of flatterers, never assumes an air of command, but contents himself with leading instead of driving.

"If Petrus is about to ornament the head of a brunette, he takes occasion to remark that all the great historic women were dark, and expatiates on Miriam, Judith, Semiramis, Cleopatra, Rachel, Malibran, and so on, dwelling on their majestic brows, crowned with a diadem of jet. If Petrus happens to be operating on a blonde, he admiringly remarks that when God created a companion for Adam, he gave her your hair and lustrous tresses, and if any proof were needed of the superiority of your shade of hair it would be found in the fact that among our old German ancestors the brunettes powdered gold dust among their dark locks.' If he be called to give the aid of his art to ladies among whom black or golden hair the silver lines are beginning to show themselves, he reminds the first that white hair was the 'rage,' in the times of Louis XV., and prophesies a speedy revival of the same preference. 'In a short time all the ladies will wear powder, and you will see how charmingly becoming the fashion will be to your smooth and beautiful locks.' The inexhaustible flattery of the Grand Ducal hair-dresser has an agreeable and acceptable comment for all his customers."

A piece of gum tolu, the size of a walnut, thrown into a washbowl of soft water, half an hour before using, will soften the skin, and after a few applications, will remove, to a great extent, freckles and sunburn.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FARMS.—There are cows at Windsor which give as much as thirty quarts of milk a day. The Royal Short-horned herd is formed partly of cows of good old families, the pedigrees of which may be seen in the Herd Book, partly of well bred cows, with three or four crosses of the best pure-bred bulls, but not professing to be Herd Book cattle. So far as could be observed there does not appear to be any material difference in the milking qualities of the older as compared with the newer families. Nowhere can be seen more clearly in all its combined merits the unrivaled practical utility of the Short Horn; the dairyman's cow when in "profit," the butcher's when not in milk. Let the doubters go and see. There are fifty-eight Short Horn cows in milk at the present time, together with four ten Alderneys for the supply of cream, milk and butter, both of Windsor Castle and for Buckingham Palace and Osborne, where the Queen goes to these places. The Shaw and Dairy Farms are exclusively devoted to the Short Horns, under the care of Mr. Tait, while the Norfolk farm, which is appropriated by the lovely Devons, and the Flemish farm, where the massive Herefords hold their reign, are much farther from the cattle, and are both committed to the charge of Mr. Brebner, under the superintendence of Major Gen. Hood.—*English paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY TROUT FISHING.—The Rochester *Democrat* says: "On Saturday last Messrs. Stephen H Ainsworth, of West Bloomfield, and Jacob Carson and Ambrose Worthington, of Canandaigua, returned home from a trouting excursion in Pennsylvania, in which they were favored with the most extraordinary success. In Pennsylvania they were joined by five other gentleman making a party of eight in all. They fished on Kettle Creek, and the result of their week's sport was a catch of about ten thousand trout, of which, they retained only the largest—all under six inches in length they returned to the water. They preserved three thousand one hundred and forty-two trout! The fish varied from six inches to thirteen and a half inches in length, and after being salted filled a barrel and a half. Only four of the party fished a great deal—the bulk of the work being done by the other four. Mr. Ainsworth caught in one spot, without leaving his position, one hundred and fifty-five fine trout.


## FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. H. SEELY,
Je 18-2w Diamond st Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 900 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 253 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied brick house, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 160, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. Je17:2w

FOR SALE.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances. Large lot of ground replete with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Situated on the Second Road, Allegheny City. For particulars, inquire of BISSELL & CO.,
Je16:2w 235 Liberty street.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land—the best timbered land in the country, containing Coal and Poplar—very heavy timber; three stratas of Iron Ore, good quality, plenty of stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, the county seat of Monongalia county, and four miles from the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated RED SPRINGS,
situated between the Kingwood and Evansville turnpike. Both pass through it.

Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in this country. Come right along, a great bargain will be given. Address WM. LAZIER, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md. Jul5:2w

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR RENT.—A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN,
my26:1m No. 127 Lourth street.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,
Situated on the
CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my3:tf 47 Wood street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS,
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
*AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.*
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,
jy25

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers. Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Smithing Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jm6

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jun1


A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under the authority of the United States or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise this right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulation as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Sec. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 23, 1864.
PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution on proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and rejection or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
my27:12tm Secretary of the Commonwealth.


DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCHOCK & ANDREWS, was dissolved May 23, 1864, by mutual consent. Simon Schock having purchased the interest of Frederick Andriessen, will settle all the business of the late firm, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail Liquor Trade.

SIMON SCHOCK,
FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.
Pittsburgh, May 31—4t-1saw.

CHICKERING.
Seven new and magnificent Chickering & Sons
PIANOS,
Just received by
CHAS. C. HELLER,
jel1 81 Wood street.

FINE BRANDY.—25 cases Cognac, [illegible]


## THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

**Pennsylvania Central.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thro Accom.,n..... | 8:30 a m | Baltimore Exp'r. | 12:50 p m |
| Thro Mail..... | 2:00 a m | Philadelp'a Ex's. | 11:30 p m |
| Thro Express..... | 4:35 p m | Fast Line..... | 12:55 a m |
| Fast Line..... | 8:35 p m | Thro Mail..... | 12:20 a m |
| John'n Accm'n..... | 3:00 p m | Joh'n Accm'n..... | 10:05 a m |
| 1st Wall Station.. | 6:00 a m | 1st Wall Station.. | 8:15 a m |
| 2d do | 11:40 a m | 2d do | 2:35 a m |
| 3d do | 4:00 p m | 3d do | 5:35 p m |
| 4th do | 6:00 p m | 4th do | 8:30 p m |

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:55 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line..... | 1:00 a m | Chicago Express.. | 2:20 a m |
| Express..... | 1:10 p m | Phila. " | 2:10 p m |
| Mail Train..... | 6:30 a m | Cin'ti " | 7:50 p m |
| | | Crestline Mail.... | 7:00 p m |

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

**Pittsburgh and Connellsville.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail..... | 7:55 a m | Mail..... | 6:30 p m |
| Express..... | 2:40 p m | Express..... | 2:20 p m |
| 1st McKeesport.. | 11:00 a m | 1st McKeesport.. | 6:50 p m |
| 2d " | 6:15 p m | 2d " | 2:05 p m |
| Port Perry..... | 7:00 a m | Port Perry..... | 6:30 a m |
| Braddock's..... | 6:15 p m | Braddock's..... | 8:40 p m |

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

**Allegheny Valley.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail..... | 7:00 a. m. | Mail..... | 7:00 p. m. |
| Express..... | 4:30 p. m. | Express..... | 9:35 a. m. |
| Accommodation. | 3:00 p. m. | Accommodation | 7:45 a. m. |

**Cleveland and Pittsburgh.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail..... | 8:10 a. m. | Mail..... | 8:50 p. m. |
| Cincinnati..... | 1:45 a. m. | Cincin. Express. | 8:05 p. m. |
| " | 1:45 p. m. | do do | 2:10 a. m. |
| Wheeling..... | 6:20 a. m. | Steubenville Ac. | |
| Steubenville Ac. | | commodation.. | 10:00 a. m. |
| com'n leaves | | | |
| Allegheny..... | 3:50 p. m. | | |
| Cleveland..... | 1:45 a. m. | | |
| do | 1:45 p. m. | | |

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.


**Artificial Limbs.**
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....88 Fourth street.
C. Rolmbold.....96 Smithfield st

**Advertising Agents.**
C. Mather.....Philadelphia
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

**Ambrotypes.**
J. W. Parrhance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

**Banks.**
B First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank, corner Wood and Diamond alley

**Boots and Shoes.**
S. Daliell.....132 Smithfield st
H. Childs & Co.....132 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

**Book and Job Printers.**
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kaney.....78 Fifth st

**Book, Stationery and News Dealers.**
J. W. Pittock.....
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Munt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

**Bakers.**
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

**Boiler Makers.**
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

**Bill Poster.**
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

**Commission Merchants.**
H. King.....
Allen Neelies.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

**Cotton Manufacturers.**
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

**Cloaks and Mantillas.**
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

**Coal Dealers.**
Moskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

**Carriage Manufacturers.**
Gorawell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

**D7 Goods.**
W. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....31 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. R. Gardner.....83 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....54 Wood st.

**Druggists.**
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

**Dentists.**
C. W. Spencer.....226 Penn st
Quincy & Scott.....276 Penn st

**Foundries.**
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and Price st.

**Freight Agents.**
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

**Grocers.**
G Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

**Gas Fitters.**
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

**Glass Manufacturers.**
C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

**Hatters.**
Wm. Fleming.....130 Wood st

**Hardware.**
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st

**House and Sign Painters.**
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

**Hotels.**
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

**Iron Manufacturers.**
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 and 123 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

**Insurance Offices.**
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....86 Water st.

**Iron Foundry.**
Smith, Park & Co.....140 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

**Jewelers.**
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

**Lawyers.**
J. McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....35 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

**Lithographs.**
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

**Livery Stables.**
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

**Merchant Tailors.**
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
M. Oppenheimer.....85 Wood street
W. M. McGee.....10 St. Clair street

**Musical Instruments.**
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

**Machinists.**
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

**Machinery.**
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

**Metal Broker.**
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

**Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.**
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

**Nails.**
Foerster & Schwarts.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

**Nursery.**
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

**Oil Dealers.**
Ardesco Oil Company.....17 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....Philadelphia.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

**Opticians.**
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

**Piano Frame Manufacturer.**
H. D. Brecht.....128 Smithfield st.

**Planing Mill.**
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

**Physicians.**
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

**Real Estate and Stock Brokers.**
R. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

**Railroads.**
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

**Restaurants.**
Wierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Duquesne House.....47 Fifth st

**Steel Manufacturers.**
Singer, Nimick & Co.....53 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....97 Fifth street.

**Straw Goods.**
C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

**Soap and Candles.**
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

**Sewing Machine Agencies.**
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Asthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

**Tin-Ware.**
Barndollar & Price.....

**Tobacconists.**
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

**Upholsterers.**
R. Edmonson & Co.....Mand 96 Third street.

**Vitrol Manufactory.**
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

**Vinegar Manufactory.**
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

**Wines and Liquors.**
J. Seiferth & Co.....37 and 39 Market street.
Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

**BANNER COTTON MILLS.—**
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Bush) Cherry, Peach, Quince, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN HUDDOCK, Jr.,
se28:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Office and Salt Works, Penn street, between Canal and Railroad, Pittsburgh. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. [illegible]


## FOUNDRIES.


S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; Horse Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

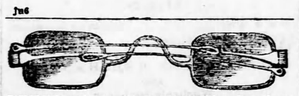
WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings for all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1


## OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS.
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.
jn6



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26


## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.


ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 38 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by any one unless told of it. He met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. Je14-1y

A. G. NEUB

# Finance and Trade.

## Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY E. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

| | BANKS. | Asked | Sales | Div'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] Val | [illegible] | [illegible] | 71¾ | May 5 |
| 50 Exchange | | | 61½ | " 4 |
| 50 Citizens | | | 68 | " 4 |
| 50 Pittsburgh | | | 66¾ | " 5 |
| 50 Allegheny | | | 80¾ | " 5 |
| 50 Mechanics | | | 69¼ | " 5 |
| 50 Iron City | | | 64½ | " 5 |
| 50 M & M | | | 50¾ | |
| 60 First National | 110 | | | $6.75 |
| 60 Second National | 110 | | | |
| 60 Third National | 110 | | | |
| 60 First National Ass'n | | | 110 | $2.00 |
| 50 Manchester Saving | | | 40¾ | " 4 |
| | INSURANCE. | | | |
| 50 Citizens | | | 61 | June $6.00 |
| 42 Western | | | 58¾ | May 2.50 |
| 32 Monongahela | | 34 | 32 | " $3.00 |
| 30 Eureka | | 50 | 33 | " $4.00 |
| 30 Pittsburgh | | 84 | 84 | |
| 25 Allegheny | | | 28¾ | |
| 30 People's | | | 30¾ | |
| 50 Penns | | 28 | | |
| | BRIDGE. | | | |
| 25 Monongahela | | | 98¾ | |
| 25 St. Clair Street | | 40 | 50 | |
| 50 Hand Merch | | | | |
| 50 Mechanic Street | | | | |
| 25 Birmingham | | | 81¾ | |
| | RAILROAD. | | | |
| 80 Allegheny Valley | | 15 | 14 | |
| 60 Connellsville | | 11 | 12½ | |
| do (interest) | | | 17 | |
| 50 Steubenville | | 13 | 14¾ | |
| 50 Chartiers | | | | ¾ |
| 50 Hempfield | | | | ¾ |
| 80 Alleg'y & Manchester | | 65 | 70 | 6 |
| 30 Birmingham | | | 60 | 6 |
| 10 Citizens | | | 85 | |
| | GAS. | | | |
| 50 Pittsburgh | | | 68 | |
| 25 Allegheny | | 32 | 38 | |
| 25 Birmingham | | | 31¾ | 8 |
| | OIL COMPANIES. | | | |
| 25 Lucesco | | | 27 | |
| 5 Ardesco | | | | |
| 10 North American | | | 9 | 7½ |
| | BONDS. | | | |
| 88 Allegheny County 6's | | | 88 | |
| do Scrip 6's | | | 81 | |
| Pittsburgh 6's | | | 78¾ | |
| do 6's | | | 97 | |
| Allegheny City 6's | | | 100 | |
| do 6's | | | 86½ | |
| Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's | | | 100 | |
| do 2d mortg | | 95 | 86 | 6? |
| Connellsville 6's | | | | |
| Steub. R. R. 6's | | | 76 | |

TUESDAY, June 28.

The stock sale at Mellwaine's Auction Room last evening, was pretty well attended and the number of shares offered was larger than usual. The bidding was tolerably brisk, and the prices were about on an average of previous sales. 50 shares Pittsburgh Gas Co. at 9¾; 6 Citizens' Bank, 70¾; 50 Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank 59¾ @ 60; 20 Allegheny Bank at 60; 20 do at 59½; 4 Manchester Savings Bank at 49¾; 25 Penna. Ins. Co. (all paid up) at 93½; 2 Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co. at 76¾. There were 25 shares of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad interest bearing stock offered, but only 13½ was bid for it, and it was withdrawn. Pittsburgh and Steubenville, and the Allegheny Valley received no bids. Holders of this stock are looking for an advance, but it comes slowly. It will be seen that there was not much encouragement given to these low priced railroad shares.

—Copper stocks at Boston on Monday were quite active. Central closed at 65; Columbian at 9½; Franklin at 52¼; Huron at 83¼; Isle Royale at 21½; Mesnard at 8¾; Pewabic at 65½; Pittsburgh at 65; Quincy at 90; Superior at 7.

—At Philadelphia, yesterday, the stock market was inactive. Pennsylvania State fives 100; Reading Railroad, 79½; Morris Canal, 90; Long Island Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73½.

—the New York *Post* of Monday, says: "Mr. Chase, in pursuance of his policy of supplying the Treasury by loans rather than by further issues of paper money, acts rightly to-day that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury department at Washington until July the 6th, for the remainder of the seven-thirty million six per cent. loan of '81. No offer will be considered at a less rate of premium than four per cent. The amount to be awarded is thirty-three millions, which will go to the bidders at that and upwards. It has been stated that a further amount of these 1881 bonds will be put on the market at a lower rate. This statement is without foundation. We learn on the highest authority that the present lot of 1881 bonds is the last that will be issued."

—"When paper money in England was merely speculation ran wild, and all kinds of wood-jobbing schemes were advanced to deceive the people and to enrich the projectors, precisely as is now the case in this country; and, while the currency was being reduced nearly every branch of business suffered more or less from the stringency which followed, and those who had neglected to familiarize themselves with the effect that such an operation was likely to produce and were unprepared for the change, dropped from the business circles as the movement progressed and were lost sight of. Under a similar policy the same disasters would occur here. But there is not a money lender, a stock jobber or a tradesman who is not clearly convinced that before the country can regain its former healthy financial condition, the severest trials must be encountered, and with such knowledge, coupled with the admonitions and warnings that have been so often given, they must not expect sympathy if they fail to weather the storm. The people rejoiced when Mr. Chase gives evidence that he has commenced, according to his promises, to curtail the currency, and the interests of the masses will be benefited when the work is accomplished.

—The New York *Times'* money article contains the following observations on the effects of the Gold bill:

"The Import and Export returns of the past week are both very large. Most of the Import entries pass into Bonds, to await a better market and the adjustment of the Tariff. The 50 per cent. extra duties on the Tariff of 1862, enacted and approved by the President on the 29th April for the period of sixty days, will expire to-morrow, 30th inst. The New Tariff, as it now stands in Congress, is to take effect on Friday, July 1. It appears, therefore, to be an open question whether or not entries for consumption, direct from the vessel, or from Bond, can be made through the intervening three days at the old rates, five of the extra 50 per cent. We have no official information yet on the subject, but the general opinion of cotemporaries suggest that the excitement among the importers and the Bankers about the Gold Act, will lead to the very re-exportation of Foreign Merchandise, now in bond or on shipboard, to arrive. We cannot say how this will be—the country would not be the loser by the operation, for people suffer most here by the want of the goods, of which vast amounts have, for several months past, been hurried to this market in the expectation of forcing the higher tariff duties. We submit that a good many of these gentlemen have created an untimely excitement about the Gold Act—*after the passage*—and that the alarm about the rise of Exchange is chiefly in their own circle. There is no general or popular alarm about our Greenback Currency, and no disposition to get rid of it for Foreign Goods at the advance which has followed or is expected to follow the course of Exchange, but which is yet to be realized on actual cash sales. The Export movement of domestic produce, it will be noticed, is, for the first time in the past, largely increased. The export of gold is on a liberal, but not excessive scale, and is not such as to justify the current alarm. It will be seen that the Gold Act, which leaves